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REVOLUTIONARY IRAN SHELTERS AFGHAN CRUSADERS

Nicosia CYPRESS MAIL in English 15 Apr 81 p 3

[Text] As the sun rises over this small town in north-east Iran, scores of Afghan refugees kick their Russian-made Planeta motorcycles into life and bump over nine miles of dirt road to their homeland.

They crowd the town's only petrol station to swap gossip or tinker with their bikes. Only their multi-coloured donkey saddle-bags and their trailing turbans, a distinctive feature of Afghan dress, add a touch of the exotic.

They call themselves Mujahideen (crusaders) fighting "red imperialism" in their homeland against 85,000 Soviet troops. But to many of the local population, traditionally wary of their Afghan neighbours, they are no better than smugglers and bandits.

Leftists see them as counter-revolutionaries, led by ousted landlords and opposed to progress. But to Iran's ruling clergy, they are a potential vehicle for exporting Islamic revolution to Marxist-ruled Afghanistan.

The Mujahideen were seen during a three-day visit, only recently made possible by the opening up of the eastern border areas to foreign correspondents.

Though Iran says it has no figures, there are believed to be half a million Afghans living inside Iran's 500 miles border with Afghanistan, and they form a fertile recruiting ground for the many exiled rebel groups fighting the Soviet-backed government of President Babrak Karmal.

Many are the same organisations which fight from bases in Pakistan, but the indications are that Iran, still in political and economic turmoil two years after its revolution, is a more wary host.

The guerrillas say Iran gives them no arms or training facilities and their representative missions are used for nonmilitary purposes.

Recently the Mujahideen's image as crusaders of the Islamic revolution has been tarnished by reports linking them with two of the worst crimes in post-revolutionary Iran--drug trafficking and contact with the United States.

The U.S. is still reviled in Teheran as "the great Satan," and guerrilla chiefs say the Reagan administration's more progressive policy on aiding Afghan guerrillas has been a severe embarrassment.

Local residents say this, coupled with frequent press reports of Afghan smugglers being caught with large heroin hauls on the border, has led the authorities to keep a closer watch on the Afghan community.

The Pakistan-based Jamiat-e-Islami, which had its offices briefly closed earlier this year, was an early victim of the clampdown.

"We got them reopened after appealing to the Prime Minister and President's office," said Bahauddin Zia'i, the organization's chief representative in Iran, during an interview in its unmarked office in Mashhad.

He said leftists prompted the closure with charges that the organization was having discussions with the U.S.

He said the charges were unfounded and added: "The leftists are always plotting against us because we have been so successful in fighting the Russians."

The Hezbe-e-Islami, the Jamiat's main rival for leadership in the anti-government war, says it has had no problems with Iran.

"We have good relations with the Iranian authorities," said its leader, Gulbuddin Hekmatyar. "The Iranian government has not been able to support us with weapons, but in other ways they are beneficial.

"They let us have offices, control the fighting from here and put forwards our viewpoint to the Iranian people," he added.

Mr Hekmatyar confirmed reports of Afghan guerrillas fighting beside Iranian revolutionary guards on the war front against Iraq but said they were a small number of volunteers not connected with his party.

As he spoke, two revolutionary guards, their olive green uniforms standing out against the white cotton garb of the Mujahideen crowded into the office, stood guard outside with Kalashnikov assault rifles.

These Kalashnikovs were the only weapons noted during frequent contact with the Afghans in Meshed and near the border.

A guerrilla chieftain fighting under the Jamiat's banner described how the rebels were banned from carrying arms inside Iran. "The Iranian frontier guards disarm Mujahideen as they enter Iran and give them receipts so they can reclaim their arms when they go back to the fighting," he said.

"There are some dubious organisations which bring their arms in and hide them, but we don't do that," he added.

His description contrasted with reports from the border areas of Pakistan where a cottage arms industry is said to thrive on the needs of the rebels.

Crossing the border--not necessarily by motorcycle--was no problem, he said, but the Afghans were always subject to checks by the revolutionary guards and the paramilitary gendarmerie.

CSO: 4920

PAKISTAN ACCUSED OF SABOTAGING AFGHANISTAN'S REVOLUTION

Kabul ANIS in Dari 4 Apr 81 p 2

[Commentary by BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY]

[Text] The international imperialists and reactionaries have launched an undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in complicity with the Chinese hegemonists. They have enlisted the close cooperation of the dictatorial regime of Pakistan and turned that country into a center of subversive, aggressive and anti-revolutionary activities, employing mercenary and servile gangs against the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan.

The purpose of the visit of the British foreign minister, Lord Carrington, to Islamabad and of his talks with General Zia-ul-Haq about aiding the gangs of bandits and fugitive Afghans, was to arm Pakistan and to announce Britain's immediate endorsement of the recent statement of the president of the United States of America regarding the provision of arms for the bands of thieves and terrorists and to intensify the undeclared war against the people and government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Our compatriots have been informed on these developments via the mass media. This time the foreign minister of Britain, this avowed enemy of the people of Afghanistan, departed for Peking from Islamabad in order to join the chain links of their intrigues and ruses. The purpose of the visit was to renew his meeting with the expansionist leadership of China and to elicit Peking's pledge for arming Pakistan, threatening India, and training and arming the gangs of bandits and mercenaries that are against the Afghan Revolution.

No sooner had the first round of Lord Carrington's negotiations been completed when a high-powered Chinese military delegation arrived in Islamabad.

This is not the first time a "high-voltage" Chinese military delegation visits Pakistan. Over the last 6 months five delegations representing the Chinese armed forces have been to Islamabad to arm Pakistan and to get the regime of that country involved in seriously threatening India and in expanding the undeclared war against the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Like the United States and the British imperialists, the Chinese hegemonists wish to use the strategic position of Pakistan as a jumping board for materializing their far-reaching expansionist plans.

China has helped Pakistan extensively in building strategic highways, new military bases, particularly air bases, and in securing modern weaponry.

The visits to Pakistan of high-powered Chinese military delegations stem from the specific agreements signed between Pakistan and China last Jawza [22 May-21 June]. However, Pakistan's militarists and the Chinese hegemonists have both refrained from revealing the texts of these agreements whereas these visits aim at including Islamabad in the strategic military plans of the Chinese.

Pakistan will use the Chinese military support against India as well as Afghanistan.

Apart from the other results of the arming of the Pakistani regime, encouraging it to instigate subversive activities against the countries of the region anticipated by the imperialists and the world reactionaries and hegemonists, one major and paramount result of these plans can be highlighted. That is the fact that these anti-peace and anti-tranquility activities in South Asia completely contravene against the extensive activities of the progressive and peace-loving countries of the world for ensuring tranquility and peaceful coexistence in the region and create major impediments to the political and peaceful solution of the situation surrounding Afghanistan sought untiringly by the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

9695

CSO: 4903/11

DECENTRALIZATION LAW GRANTS COMMUNITIES POPULAR CONTROL

Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 25 Mar 81 pp 1, 3

[Article: "'It Strengthens Decentralization and Sets Up Popular Control' Declares Dr Benhamouda, Commenting on the Law Amending the Wilaya (Governorate-level Regional Government) Code"]

[Text] Algiers (APS (ALGERIAN PRESS SERVICE))--During its 1980 fall session the National Popular Assembly passed the law amending the adding to the Wilaya Code.

This law, which was published recently in the Official Journal, is focused most particularly on the decentralization of Wilaya Popular Assembly (APW) prerogatives as well as the supervisory aspect of the role those assemblies are to play.

With regard to this law, Dr Boualem Benhamouda, a member of the Political Bureau and interior minister, made a statement to APS, the national press agency.

Mr Benhamouda pointed out that "The law amending and adding to the Wilaya Code can be considered basically as a new and important stage in extending and strengthening the policy of granting local communities the jurisdiction and means necessary to accomplish their missions."

On the subject of decentralization, Dr Benhamouda stressed that the law lays down the principle that any new assignments devolving on Wilaya Popular Assemblies must be accompanied by corresponding means and resources making it possible for the assemblies to carry them out. True decentralization cannot in fact consist of shifting problems and difficulties downward towards the rank and file.

The interior minister added that the law therefore sets out a series of provisions aimed at facilitating the work of the APW's, to provide them follow-up and continuity on the one hand and make elected officials responsible on the other.

Among these provisions Dr Benhamouda cited the following:

- 1) The bureau's members are made permanent and an adequate allowance system is set out by decree.
- 2) The number of annual sessions is increased and the conditions for meeting and settling on agendas are reexamined.

3) The role and operation of standing committees is defined.

As for new assignments given to APW's, they mainly involve:

1) Planning: The APW is to set up the Wilaya's land development plan and contribute to setting out and adopting the Wilaya's development plan.

2) Local development: The APW is to give its preliminary consent before a project of any importance in the Wilaya is carried out. The APW is to set up all industrial or craft units which are beyond the scope of the communes or development agencies. The APW is to weigh in on housing and town-planning matters and regarding the establishment of large housing areas.

3) The APW is to set up all social, cultural and tourist infrastructure and provide favorable conditions for the development of education and training for young people and for promoting a political form of leisure activities.

4) The APW is to participate in carrying out and following up large national undertakings such as the agrarian revolution, socialist management of enterprises, free medical care, etc.

5) In the area of popular control, the law provides the organization with a legal framework for this control in accordance with the provisions of the National Charter and the Constitution, Article 185 of which provides that "(Control) in its popular aspect, and responding to the needs of socialist democracy, is exercised via the intermediation of elected institutions at all levels: the National Popular Assembly, and Wilaya Popular Assemblies, Commune Popular Assemblies, and worker assemblies."

With regard to the popular control at the Wilaya level which an APW will exercise in future, the interior minister indicated that it "involves the problems of managing agencies, companies and public services in the Wilaya. It is to see that the people's property is well utilized and see that attacks on the national heritage are prevented."

Dr Benhamouda also stressed that the law defines the practical ways of exercising this control, in particular the institution of a control committee for which the law specifies conditions as to how it is to be constituted, its operation, and the guarantees offered to its members.

Finally, the interior minister added that there are a series of provisions concerning the sanctioning and results of this control.

6) Dr Benhamouda emphasized that for the implementation of APW decisions, the law adding to and amending the Wilaya Code also pays special attention to defining the modes of operation and the assignments of the authority tasked with implementing both APW and government decisions. This authority is the Executive Council, made up of directors responsible for different sectors of Wilaya activity and presided over by the wali.

The minister added that in his capacity as government delegate and sole and direct representative of each of the ministers, the wali is the guardian of state authority in the wilaya. Assisted by a daïra head in each daïra, the wali implements laws and regulations, gives the government an accounting of the wilaya's activities in all areas, and takes all measures which will insure security and public health.

In conclusion, Dr Benhamouda pointed out that the Wilaya Code amended and supplemented in this fashion, and the texts which will be used for its implementation, including a series of decrees intended to precisely define respective areas of competence of national, wilaya and commune authority sector by sector, are meant to allow the wilaya, as a decentralized community and decentralized jurisdiction of the state, to fully assume its role and to express and realize the aspirations of its residents.

9631

CSO: 4400/1016

ALGERIA

SOVIET POWER DELEGATION VISIT REPORTED

Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 29 Mar 81 p 2

[Article by Nabyi Lallam: "A USSR Electric Power Industry Federation Delegation in Hassi-Messaoud"]

[Text] On a visit to Algeria the Soviet delegation led by Vasilii Nikitin, vice chairman of the Federation of Power Plant and Electric Power Industry Workers, arrived in Hassi-Messaoud on 27 March for a friendly working visit at the invitation of the National Energy and Petrochemical Industry Union.

This visit is part of a framework of anti-monopoly capitalism conferences and of exchanges between the two groups of affiliated trade unions. A discussion meeting on the morning of 27 March in the union offices at SONATRACH's Oued Irara base gave the Soviet delegation the chance to meet union delegates from different petroleum sites and militants from the Ramus FLN (National Liberation Front), the Territorial Union and by the Petroleum Federation at the local level.

This meeting was rewarding in more than one respect and allowed workers representatives from both countries a broad exchange of views on all matters relating to the experience of the two union organizations, on the political concept of trade unionization in both countries, as well as on the trade union's role in molding the individual.

In his speech before the end of the discussion, Arnold Tchokeli, a delegation member and president of the energy and electrical power industry unions in the Georgian Republic, emphasized the importance of exchanges of this type among workers in order to further develop the solid ties and relations existing between the two friendly countries.

The afternoon was devoted to visiting different petroleum industry structures, as well as the SONELGAZ (National Electricity and Gas Company) power plant at Hassi-Messaoud.

We note that the Soviet delegation has been in Algeria since 25 March and that it has had the opportunity to visit a socialist agricultural village at Staoueli, the Cahah, and also the Le Bardot Museum in Algiers. A visit in western Algeria planned for 29 March will allow the Soviet guests to visit the Arzew industrial zone, the refinery, and also the Es-Senia Algerian Oil Institute for training high-level technicians.

9631
CSO: 4400/1018

ALGERIA

BRIEFS

MOHAMED NABI IN GDR--Mohamed Nabi, state secretary for professional training, will be making an official visit for several days in the German Democratic Republic starting 29 March 1981 on the invitation of Bodo Weidemann, the GDR's state secretary for professional training. There are close ties between the two countries in the training area and they fit into a context of intergovernmental agreements. The officials responsible for professional training in the two countries have met on several occasions in Algiers to study specific ways and means of expanding these relations particularly in the area of setting up centers of professional training in the framework of the 5-year plan. Mohamed Nabi's stay in the GDR will allow the two parties to pursue technical discussions relating to professional training and to the methods and forms of professional training for the physically handicapped. On this last point the GDR has a wealth of experience which can make a valuable contribution in the implementation of a program to set up training establishments for the physically handicapped in Algeria during the 1980-84 period. The discussions in Berlin with the state secretary for professional training are taking place with a view to working out an agreement between the two countries which will involve in particular the GDR's participation in setting up professional training centers. [Text] [Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 29 Mar 81 p 2] 9631

WINE FOR ANGOLA--Luanda (APS [ALGERIAN PRESS SERVICE]). A communique from the Angolan Ministry of Foreign Trade quoted by ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY] says that an agreement for supplying Algerian wine to the People's Republic of Angola during the current year was signed in Luanda in the framework of existing trade cooperation between Angola and Algeria. ANGOP states that this agreement also provides for an Algerian technical assistance team to be sent for the wine-bottling industry and provides for training of Angolan cadres in Algeria who are to be retrained in companies and professional training centers. [Text] [Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 29 Mar 81 p 2] 9631

AIRPORT EQUIPMENT--Yesterday Salah Coudjil, Central Committee member and minister of transportation and fisheries, inaugurated the airport's commercial area and new restaurants with capacity to accommodate 285 persons. Houari Boumedienne International Airport, which has highly modern facilities, is registering a rate of 1,000 flights in Algerian airspace or an average of 162,000 a year (as published). Traffic has increased 12 percent compared to last year. It should be noted that 22 airports throughout the nation will be developed and enlarged in the near future and they will be provided with the most up-to-date facilities. [Text] [Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 24 Mar 81 p 1] 9631

FOLP DELEGATION--Algiers (APS [ALGERIAN PRESS SERVICE]). Wednesday morning President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the National Liberation Front Party, received at his offices the delegation of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (FOLP) led by Dr George Habash, the front's secretary general. Also present at the meeting were Lt Col Othman Yaad, Central Committee member and principal administrator in the Ministry of National Defense, and Messrs Abou Ahmed and Abou Raid, members of the FOLP's Political Bureau. Dr Habash, who had arrived in Algiers for a visit of several days, said he was pleased to be "in this militant Arab country, the country of a million and a half martyrs who gave the world lessons in militancy and sacrifice." Dr Habash went on to say, "The aim of my current visit to Algeria is to express my deep thanks to President Chadli Bendjedid for the concern he has shown about me during my illness." Dr George Habash added, "It is quite natural that our visit should be an opportunity to look at problems concerning the Palestinian revolution and the Arab cause and in particular the resources to be brought into play to strengthen and expand the frontline of firmness and resistance." [Text] [Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 26 Mar 81 p 1] 9631

GDR TRADE AGREEMENTS--Algiers (APS [ALGERIAN PRESS SERVICE]). After a 5-day official visit in the German Democratic Republic, Mr Oubouzar, state secretary in the Foreign Trade Ministry, arrived back yesterday in Algiers. In a brief statement made on his arrival at Houari Boumedienne International Airport, Mr Oubouzar declared that his stay in the GDR "had been fruitful." The discussions he had with GDR Government officials culminated in the establishment of a "two-way multiyear commercial exchange program." The state secretary also indicated in this context that "there are real possibilities for doing things particularly in industry, agriculture, and the building sector." [Text] [Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 25 Mar 81 p 3] 9631

SYRIAN COOPERATION ACCORD--Algiers (APS [ALGERIAN PRESS SERVICE]). A cooperation agreement in the housing area between Algeria and Syria was signed yesterday in Algiers. The agreement was signed on the Algerian side by Ahmed Ali Ghazali, Central Committee member and minister of housing and urban planning, and on the Syrian side by Dr Muhammad Nawras al-Daqr, Syrian minister of housing and utilities. Also Nawras al-Daqr was received yesterday by Mohamed Cherif Kherroubi, Central Committee member and minister of education and basic instruction, at the latter's ministry. On the occasion of this meeting the two ministers considered the experiences of both countries particularly in the area of school construction. [Text] [Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 25 Mar 81 p 3] 9631

FRG-ALGERIAN JOINT COMMISSION--Bonn (APS [ALGERIAN PRESS SERVICE]). The West German-Algerian joint commission which began its work on Monday in Bonn held its closing meeting yesterday afternoon as scheduled. The Algerian delegation was led by Saadeddin Benouniche, office director for "Western Europe/North America" in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. For the occasion of the commission meetings Mohamed Kellou, Algeria's ambassador to the FRG, hosted a reception Monday evening in honor of the two delegations in which representatives of the West German Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Economic Cooperation, Finance and Agriculture also took part. [Text] [Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 25 Mar 81 p 3] 9631

SLIMANE VISITS BERLIN--Berlin (APS [ALGERIAN PRESS SERVICE]). On Monday Hadj Slimane Cherif, state secretary for secondary and technical education, was received in Berlin by Werner Lorenz, state secretary in the GDR Ministry of Education. Belkacem Benyahia, Algeria's ambassador to the GDR, was present at the meeting which dealt with questions relating to the development of national education in the two countries. The Algerian delegation has been in the GDR for several days for an official visit. Yesterday in Berlin it was to visit institutions of public education and professional training as well as institutions of higher and technical education. (Text) [Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 25 Mar 81 p 3] 9631

DELEGATION OF ANGOLAN WOMEN--Algiers (APS [ALGERIAN PRESS SERVICE]). Discussions between a delegation from the Union of Algerian Women and a delegation from the Union of Angolan Women were held Wednesday at the UNFA [National Union of Algerian Women] offices and were chaired by the chairpersons of the two organizations, Mmes Fatma-Zohra Djeghroud and Ruth Neto. These discussions are part of the effort to coordinate the stands of the two organizations with regard to international problems as the World Women's Congress, which is to be held in Prague, approaches. Thus, the two parties denounced the racist Pretoria regime and reiterated their solidarity with the struggling Saharan people and with all liberation movements in the world. For its part, the Angolan delegation expressed its admiration and respect for the Algerian revolution and emphasized the solidarity of the Angolan people with the El Amran disaster victims. Mrs Ruth Neto, a member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and chairperson of the Organization of Angolan Women, left Algiers Thursday morning at the conclusion of an official visit of several days in Algeria. At her departure she was seen off by Mrs Saleha Boumerfeg, UNFA national secretary responsible for external relations. (Text) [Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 27-28 Mar 81 p 2] 9632

CSO: 4400/1018

RECENT POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS NOTED

Three-Man Commission

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 9 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] Tehran (PARS)--President Seyed Abolhasan Banisadr has appointed Ayatollah Eshraqi as his representative in the 3-man committee ordered by Imam Khomeini to resolve the differences among government officials.

The appointment order, submitted to the PARS 1.30 p.m. yesterday called on Eshraqi to assume the role of preserving the unity which would go to uphold the revolutionary goals.

It considered the differences as a slight to the constitution and as such "the provoker of other officials" should be exposed.

It said the impending dangers to the revolution were so enormous that freedom had to be safeguarded at all costs, particularly the Press Freedom.

The president said he was ready to take into stride any abuses that would be showered upon him by the public media "for experience had shown the suppression of newspapers was the heralding of dictatorship."

The order also called on the members to watch for coups "like the coup and countercoup in Indonesia," stick-wielding and interference in other persons affairs.

It said all issues had to be presented to the people in the most clear manner as was called for by the Imam.

Guidelines for Political Parties

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 9 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] Tehran--Guidelines were set by Revolutionary Prosecutor General, Hajj-Ali Qodousi yesterday for political parties in the country, who may in future operate freely subject to the observance of the new regulations laid down.

In a ten-point statement released yesterday morning the prosecutor general defined the scope of activities of all parties and political groups.

The statement said that beginning April 8, all political parties and groups should observe the following points:

1. A permit must be secured from the Ministry of Islamic Guidance for publications including, newspapers, weeklies, monthly, or annual publications.
2. Because of the conditions created by the war (imposed by Iraq) all demonstrations and meetings may take place only upon the approval of the Interior Ministry.
3. Opening of offices for political parties and groups must be done with the knowledge of the Interior Ministry so that, as provided for in the constitutional law they may be supervised.
4. No political group or party is allowed to arm its members and violators would be prosecuted according to the law.
5. From the day of the release of this statement all political parties and groups whose members are armed, must hand in their weapons to the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps or other security officers and receive a receipt.
6. If all political parties and groups which have undertaken armed struggle against the Islamic Republic of Iran, relinquish their positions, hand in their weapons and announce their new positions to the public they may then continue their political activities within the framework of the constitutional law.

If they fail to do so, their members will be tried in the Revolutionary Courts on the basis of Islamic laws pertaining to those who wage war.

7. All political parties and groups are free to express their opinion and ideology provided that these are not falsehoods, slander or provocative.
8. Political parties and groups are not allowed to encourage or provoke strikes, work slow-downs, sit-ins or any unrest in various institutions and, if such cases are seen, the violators will be prosecuted.
9. All political parties and groups are allowed to have political and ideological debates through the mass media according to the means available with the exception of those who have adopted the policy of armed struggle against the Islamic Republic of Iran and have not abandoned it.
10. The people of the country and security organizations are obliged to assure the legal freedoms of the political parties and groups whose activities have not been declared to be illegal by the authorities.

Judges and security officers are obliged to implement these decisions and non-complaint political parties and groups will be tried and punished according to these principles.

Secularists Belittled

Tehran KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL in English 13 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] The following article is an editorial from a recent issue (April 1-15, 1981) of the newsmagazine of the Islamic movement CRESCENT INTERNATIONAL:

The overthrow of the United States-backed tyranny in Iran by a popular movement under the leadership of the ulama has had a disconcerting effect on more than the United States. All the so-called 'progressive' groupings who believe in their right to establish progressive tyrannies as vanguard movements for 'ultimate revolution,' find it impossible to come to terms with a peoples' revolution--and a Muslim peoples' revolution at that.

Their reaction has varied according to their convictions. Groups like the Fedayeen-e Khalq have taken to open warfare to establish their progressive tyranny. Others like the pro-Moscow Tudeh have reconciled doctrine with the status quo and tried to claim some credit for the Islamic Revolution. The Mujahideen-e Khalq has found itself in a major dilemma. Doctrinally it cannot reconcile itself to the leadership of the ulama since it has the establishment of a progressive tyranny under its auspices as a basic goal. Yet, politically, it cannot oppose an Islamic Republic, since otherwise it would have no popular appeal whatsoever. This group has therefore exhibited opportunism and a tendency to capitalise on post-revolutionary problems.

The Mujahideen-e Khalq opposed the Constitution because of its religious base and yet took part in the elections under the same Constitution. Their only major plank of anti-imperialism (which in their case means anti-Americanism) was shattered when the Muslim students following the Imam's line dealt a death-blow to US influence in Iran. The Mujahideen-e Khalq were specifically excluded by the Muslim students when they took over the 'nest of spies' (otherwise known as the US Embassy). Their only remaining strategy, therefore, is to widen any discord in the government and capitalise on it.

Apart from these 'Progressive' groupings, we have a plethora of nationalist groupings. The monarchist and 'Bakhtiar' factions obviously have little to do with an Islamic Republic and their leaders are languishing in more amenable environs like Paris and Cairo. Even the so-called 'Islamic nationalists' are feeling uncomfortable with the global Islamic view of the Revolution. They would like to arrest the revolutionary fervour and go back to 'nation-building'; to continue on the path laid down by the deposed Shah with just an Islamic 'flavour' added to all activities. The leadership diehard nationalists and the 'Islamic nationalists' are also beginning to despair and resorting to desperate measures to thwart the consolidation of the Islamic State.

In this situation, the most logical rallying point was the gathering in Tehran recently to mark the success of the nationalist leader Mohammed Mossaddegh. At a similar rally last year the late Ayatollah Taleghani severely castigated the nationalist and 'progressive' groups. This time the Mujahideen-e Khalq had

prepared the ground much better. Widespread trouble had already commenced in the Caspian Sea town of Lahijan and the disturbances at the rally were meant to generate momentum for antigovernment activity in other places.

Whilst heckling and disruption is bound to occupy at massive rallies straddling ideological divides, the counterrevolutionaries succeeded in extracting a go-ahead from President Baniadr to 'arrest' the disrupters. The counterrevolutionaries used this as carte blanche to beat up an identifiable representative of revolutionary institutions. President Baniadr should have realised that the 'progressives' and nationalists were predominant in the gathering and were looking for an ideal opportunity to frame him as their champion. The resulting upheaval should serve as a salutary warning to him that whatever differences he may have with Prime Minister Raja's government, unless he distances himself from these 'progressive' and nationalist groupings, the people may turn against him.

The recent experience of Mehdi Bazargan (who was elected with the second highest vote from Tehran) in attracting only 20,000 people to a rally to protest against alleged 'lack of freedom' in the country, should also serve as a reminder to all leaders in the Islamic State that the Muslim peoples of Iran are now capable of distinguishing between issues and personalities.

For the Muslim people of Iran the areas of legitimate debate stop far short of espousing the cause of the 'progressive' and nationalist groupings.

CSO: 4920

MINISTRY OF POWER REPORTS GAINS DURING REVOLUTION

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 14-16 Apr 81

[14 Apr 81 p 2]

[Text] After the glorifying victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran the Ministry of Power implemented essential transformations in its internal systems which is one of the Islamic Revolution's achievements in the cultural and economic dimensions.

Putting development projects into the service of mostazafin, elimination of imposing and exploiting contracts with imperialist countries and pushing the ministry towards the goal of self-sufficiency in the field of water and electricity industries are some mutations for which a brief account is thus projected.

After the victory of the revolution the organization and establishments of the ministry were changed in order to accelerate its works thereby preventing the parasitic bureaucracy. The organization which boasted five deputies and 26 managing directors during the former regime were reduced to four deputies and 10 managing directors and the numbers of personnel accordingly decreased, while plans have been provided to use the personnel in a better way to boost its operations efficiently.

On the issue of achieving self-sufficiency in water and electricity, while depending upon our experts and Iranian industrialists, the following measures have been adopted:

a. A seminar was held through the ministry during the Iranian month of Azar in the year 1358 for the purpose of inviting cooperation between the experts in the universities and the ministry to coordinate their activities to solve technical bottlenecks and exercise the new changes in the technical training systems.

This seminar resulted in a cooperation index which has prevailed till today and had given us positive results.

Self-sufficiency exhibition for power sector was held in the month of Isfand in the year 1358. By inviting industrialists and taking into consideration the relations with them, it was realized that the spare parts for the power generation, transmission and distribution could be produced in the country.

c. Under the auspices of the Revolution Culture Center, a new plan by the name of 'training and construction' was provided on the bases of which university teachers and students and a number of trainees in different levels of education are facilitated to attend the ministry's workshops for work and training.

The aim of plan is to provide expertise and maktabi personnel for industries and specially water and electricity industry. The plan presents a new trend in technical training and also a new method in university systems for the training of experts and engineers, which will be noted in the programme of revolution in the cultural affairs. At present, the plan has absorbed a remarkable number of active personnel, graduated from the universities in the country.

d. Apparatuses and spare parts, needed in the work shops of the power industry have been manufactured while interesting talents have been discovered during the works. At present, the locally-made parts are being used and the majority of them are proving better, when compared to the imported ones.

Provision of instruments and spare parts to the rural electricity supply and development of electricity lines in different cities, acquired through different delegations sent abroad to purchase the needed by delivery of which, the issue of electricity development will be accelerated.

--Concerning the order of "purge" in offices, asked by the revolutionary leader and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeini, a total of 600 dismissal orders were issued after meticulous consideration.

--Division of 'Public Relations and Guidance' was formed in the Power Ministry.

[15 Apr 81 p 2]

[Text] Establishment of Public Relations and Guidance office in the ministry to familiarize the personnel with the Islamic ideology and its principles.

In addition to the above measures, taken by the ministry, development activities of the Power ministry will be discussed individually in divisions of electricity, water and energy affairs.

Most significant measures of the Power ministry in boosting electricity supply

1. The correct and revolutionary plans: The review of plans and policies on harnessing the needed electricity supply for the country was the first step of the ministry after the revolution, as the previous regime had designed the policy of development of power stations on the basis of more affiliations to the super powers, prompting us to change the policy of the ministry to protect the funds of the Moslem people of Iran.

In lieu of above mentioned contracts, the ministry eliminated the parasitic projects as follows:

--23 Projects of nuclear plants were cancelled. It is to be mentioned that 2 units of nuclear plants in Bushehr, 2 in Darkhovein, (under construction), 2 in Isfahan (in the stage of ground surface levelling) and 2 were under the process of negotiations.

--By eliminating the nuclear plant projects changes have been subjected to the power transmission lines, conforming to the necessity of the country.

--The contract for desalination plants, related for nuclear plants, was cancelled.

--The above projects could have had dire consequences in the country, such as hazard of radioactivity from the residue of material used in the nuclear plants, environmental pollution in the country and in the Persian Gulf region and culmination of economics and industrial affiliation to a number of imperialistic countries, instead of these plans, other projects could be implemented with more economics outputs.

2. Depending on Iranian experts

Before the revolution, an unaccountable foreign personnel had penetrated into the electricity industry who had no use while a staggering amount of money was allocated for them depriving the people of Iran. So by cutting the hands of consulting engineers who actually were the brokers of foreigners, the electricity industry was delivered to the Iranian engineers who are managing it well.

3. Electricity supply to villages

After the revolution special attention was paid to villages which have special effects in development of social and economics affaires and for this purpose special units of rural electricity were established in all electricity boards to activate supply of electricity to villages, by doing which the ministry had succeeded to connect a total of 2,600 villages with electricity facilities.

The significance of the operations will be apparent when you realize that the total villages which had electricity facilities during the past regime were in all 41.6 villages. The Power ministry has already prepared a master plan to give electricity facilities to 1,000 villages every year, considering in the light of its financial potentiality.

Electricity supply to cities: Through the concerted efforts of the Power ministry, approximately 443,000 applicants of the ministry have been given electricity facilities from which a total of 12,000 were in Tehran city, resulting in the increase in load from 3,486,000 kw, in the last year to 3,621,000 kw posting a 4 per cent increase while the consumption of energy, increased to 15,380,000,000 kw or 8.7 per cent, when compared to the past year.

Development of the power stations: Establishment of the 1,760,000 kw power station of Neka in the province of Mazandaran, has progressed and two units of 440,000 kw, totalling 880,000 have been put into operations.

--The establishment of 1,260,000 kw power station of Ramin in Ahwaz has progressed and operation of a 315,000 kw unit has already started.

--The 320,000 kw power station of Isfahan has been completed and will be put into operation in a near future after the erection of transformer post.

--The construction of the 1,280,000 kw power station of Bandarabbas is in progress while another unit of 320,000 kw has already been put into operation.

--Gas-fired power station of Orumieh, with a 60,000 kw power, output is being installed and will be put into operation in near future.

--Crash programs have been implemented for the establishment of a 106,000 kw diesel power station for villages which are far from the main feeding line.

--Development of the transmission lines:

As mentioned above, after the revolution, the mentioned transmission lines were reviewed in order to eliminate unprofitable plans, programmed during the previous regime.

[16 Apr 81 p 2]

[Text] a. 400 kw transmission lines

1--Arak-Tiran Najafabad (Single electrical installation) approximate length 216 km.

2--Rud-e-Shor-Arak (eastern division) approximate length 180 km.

3--Gas-fire steel smelter-tiran (two single electrical ins.) length 170 km.

4--Arak-Ira' o - (single electrical installation) length 9 km.

b. 230kw-transmission line 1 - Ahvaz number (2)-Abadan (2 installations) length 132 km 1 - Ahvaz number (2)-Abadan (2 installations) length 132 km 2 - Ahvaz number (2)-steel industries (one installation) length 17 km

6--Direct line in Ahvaz (2 electrical installations) 64 km

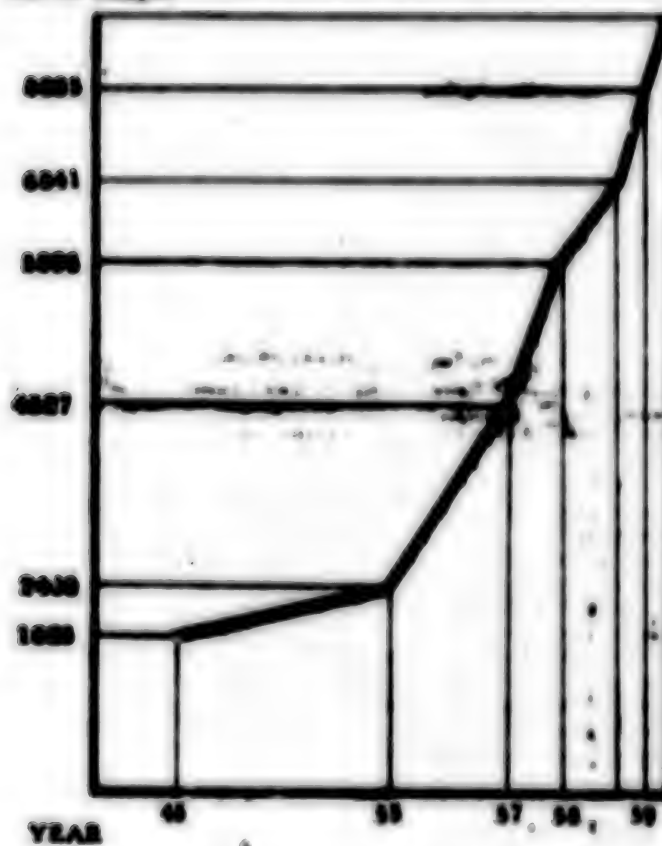
7--Development of the distribution lines:

Parallel to the installations, substantial achievements were also made in the development of power stations and transmission lines. Establishment and reconstruction of electricity network and distribution posts (20 and 63 kw) and also low-load network, executive measures have been implemented which cover more than 400 points in the cities and 2,000 villages.

8--Manufacture of electrical equipment and spare parts in the country:

One of the most significant aspect the necessity of which is felt nowadays is manufacturing various equipments, and spare parts in the country so as to achieve the goal of self-sufficiency. With the aim of attracting and encouraging local talents, the Power ministry held self-sufficiency exhibition in which thousands of items needed in the country, were put under the observation of industrialists. Good results were obtained from the exhibition as the industrialists, who had participated in the exhibition, succeeded in building various spare parts needed in the country, and took a big step towards the goal of self-sufficiency.

**GROWTH INDEX OF ELECTRIFICATION
OF RURAL AREAS**



The most significant achievement by the ministry in the field of water distribution sector.

The following projects had been implemented during the year 1358.

1--Dam construction and water tapping!

--Necessity measures for completion of Vafreghan and Morleghan dam construction in Saveh have been executed and the first stage completed. The deadline for completion of the project has been predicted in the year 1361.

--The second phase of Taleghan's dam has been carrying out to harness Shahrour river and transfer the water to the central areas for irrigation purposes.

(To be Continued)

750: 4920/309

ROLE OF REVOLUTIONARY DIPLOMACY OUTLINED

Tehran KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL in English 19 Apr 81 p 2

[Editorial by S. Moadab]

[Text] Many people believe that expressions used by an individual and the method a person applies to communicate with others have a hidden direct relation with one's character. An old Persian proverb also says that "From the parch will flow what exists in it." Such a saying is true. A diplomat in nature can never be a revolutionary even in form. A diplomat is totally different from a revolutionary, in conduct, language and in the manner in which he (or she) employs to deal with problems he faces in everyday life. Diplomacy in this meaning, is in fact a way of being conservative, unclear and vague if necessary, while, revolutionary means being frank, unambiguous and certain. Diplomacy has its own formalities while revolution its own rules. A diplomat is a restricted man bound by his protocols but a revolutionary is free to take new initiatives.

Diplomacy is the science to talk, revolution is art to act. Diplomacy is the trick to deceive while revolution is the breeze of sincerity. Notwithstanding the fact that diplomats do not bother themselves as being revolutionaries, the latter have difficulties of becoming diplomats. Even though the book of diplomacy is full of conditional sentences, the one of revolution is void of uncertain phrases. A diplomat often expresses the opinion of his superior but a revolutionary talks for the revolution. Unfortunately, the world uses the same language which diplomats employ, and whenever one desires to speak differently, either he is ridiculed or not understood. But revolutionaries do not care if the whole world acts in a different way. What is important for them is their conviction or constructive ideology which has the mission to bring deep alterations in the incorrectly formal established relationships.

Although revolutionaries have no problem in writing down the principles of trials, confiscations and nationalization, they always have had difficulties in the enactment of their foreign policies, since, in this painstaking job they have to use diplomacy. So far as the establishment of new ties with the outside world is concerned, the most prominent figures of revolutions have assumed this grave responsibility.

Concerning the Islamic Revolution of Iran, diplomacy and revolution have been joined together in the most contradictory form. Because of the popular nature

of the revolution in Iran, almost everyone feels he has the right to express his own opinion and regards it the official one. This, in the diplomatic language means an opinion or statement, each letter and word of which, is weighed and precisely chosen. After the revolution almost all revolutionaries, and in many cases the opportunists who wanted to take advantage of the situation, spoke out their opinions without any reservation whenever they were interviewed.

Although one cannot confirm such position-taking, one can easily explain why the sincere revolutionary elements did so. We have often talked about the characteristics of the Islamic Revolution of Iran (IRI) in its cultural dimension. By the word culture, we mean the presentation of a system of new values upon which the relationships between Iran and the other countries should be established. In other words, because of this feature, all those who had sincerely taken part in the revolution found it natural to express themselves and to offer to the world what they thought was correct. The language they used was regarded sensational and laden with threatening phrases. They talked about exporting the Islamic Revolution to the other parts of the world but they did not specify how. They promised that the burning flames of the Islamic Revolution will destroy all rotten regimes in the region and in the Islamic world but no clarification was given. They said that all deprived masses will rise and the puppet governments will be mercilessly toppled through the encouragement the Islamic Republic of Iran has given or will give them without mentioning what sort of encouragement and which form it will be. They repeatedly said that no obstacle could end their determination to establish a pan-Islamic alliance with the mustaz'afin of the Islamic world but they did not explain by which means.

It is interesting to know that our Foreign Ministry made as much reservation as possible and, in the most effervescent period, acted as if nothing had happened in order not to give an excuse to those who wanted to find a scapegoat in accusing us. Of course, we cannot approve the conservatism adopted by the successive foreign ministers of the Islamic Republic. This organ which was, and is, watched carefully by all the people struggling for liberation, did not take the initiative to cut our political relations with the Sadat regime even after the signing of the shameful Camp David agreement, before Imam Khomeini ordered so.

More interesting is that whenever our foreign ministry took a revolutionary measure no explanation accompanied such a measure. For instance, the Islamic Republic of Iran cut its relations with the fascist regime of Pinochet because it found the Chilean regime similar to that of South Africa. The news of such a revolutionary action was very simply broadcasted without any commentary. What did the outside world think about our foreign policy? How could the politicians who are used to diplomatic courtesy assimilate such declarations? Here we must precisely define the word "politicians." The diplomats belonging to the revolutionary states whose countries had already preceded us in adopting a semi-independent foreign policy, found the position taken by our revolutionaries normal but they found it difficult to understand the position taken by the Islamic government. But diplomats and politicians from Western countries, as well as some reactionary regimes in the region, who were searching for a

scapegoat to justify their plots against us started accusing the Islamic Republic of Iran of exporting subversion under the banner of revolution. Were they really right in their accusation? Or had we really sent subversive elements to their countries? Before answering these questions, let's take a glance at another problem which is more vital to our discussion.

What do we have in common with the people living in the region where we are situated? Aren't we all Muslims? Don't we suffer from the same dominating power in the Persian Gulf? Don't we have a common enemy? If it is all true that millions of Muslim men and women in this part of the world have the same fate, it is also true that most of the men who are ruling over these people do not have a popular base.

Then with such tremendous similarities we can easily say that all people living in this section of the Islamic world have the same fate. In that case, it is very natural that any political upheaval taking place in one of the states directly influences the others. And, specifically, if upheavals touch one of the imposed leaders then the other regimes would react rapidly in order to save their own interests and privileges.

With the Islamic Republic of Iran, a powerful man who had been able to scare the small states was crushed and fear of his downfall became a nightmare for most of the dictatorial regimes.

The shah-like men in power felt the danger in its real form. For them, the Islamic Revolution was a message of end to their illegal sovereignty. Imam Khomeini, for their people was a man to whom they could trust, and in all they could see the realization of their old dreams of independence. Imam, represented a real hope for millions of Arab deprived masses. The Arab leaders in the region could not accept this.

These men have based their regime on inequality and oppression. Their deprived masses waited for a spark to move. The Islamic Revolution in Iran had struck such a spark. The massive participation of the Iranian people in social affairs and the way the Islamic Revolution had put their will in power was not something that the rotten regimes could hide. The people of Egypt, Jordan, Iraq etc. saw that in the essence of the revolution in Iran was an anti-imperialism and anti-zionism feelings. They say that their leaders had betrayed them by their promises void of any real undertaking for the liberation of Palestine. These people saw that Iran declared an open refusal to the U.S. while most Arab regions in the region were supported and even kept in power by this criminal superpower. In this way, not only any word uttered by an Islamic revolutionary in Iran raised fear and anxiety, but the mere name of the Islamic Revolution was a message of hope for the masses and a call of downfall for the dependent regimes. Therefore, we did not need to make any move of intervention or send subversive elements to these states, and in fact, we never did and will never do. The burning flames of the Islamic Revolution were automatically blowing and it burnt all obstacles naturally. In other words, whether we wanted it or not, with the occurrence of the Islamic Revolution in Iran, the existence of all unpopular regimes was put in peril. [as published]

Therefore, if we argue that Iranians or the Iranian leaders started threatening other countries, is a false claim. But if we say that by the Islamic Revolution, dependent regimes were put in danger, then, it is precisely true. And the truth lies in the fact that the deprived people were heartened by this revolution.

At any rate, our discussion was about diplomacy and revolution. We said that the revolutionaries had difficulties in becoming diplomats.

For any revolutionaries in the Iranian foreign ministry, it took more than two years to learn how to express their message in a new diplomatic language void of formalities and uncertainties. New undersecretaries are now being appointed and it is expected that our foreign policy will be spelled out in a clear way. Young men are now in our foreign ministry and they are going to run this very important revolutionary organ by a council of four men. We expect a lot from them and the world expects more. These men should show that they deserve the honor to handle the foreign affairs of the Islamic Iran. They should take lessons from the past errors, conservatism and unrealistic decisions.

Our message for them is that they should never forget our mission which is the presentation of a new set of values and relations to the world. We know it is a hard task but we also know that in case they fulfill it, they will acquire great honor and respect.

CSO: 4920

ISLAMIC INITIATIVES TAKEN IN VARIOUS MATTERS

Control Committees

Tehran KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL in English 13 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] Tehran, April 12 (PARS)--The Islamic Revolutionary Committees will strictly prevent any political marches, mass meetings or speeches by parties or groups, of whatever ideology, if they have not acquired prior permission from the Interior Ministry, the Deputy Chief of the Islamic Revolutionary Committees, Hojjatoleslam Baqeri Kani, told PARS NEWS AGENCY yesterday morning. The General Revolutionary Prosecutor, Ayatollah Qoddusi, in a recent ten-point announcement, outlined the new regulations for holding demonstrations and meetings by political parties and groups.

Hojjatoleslam Baqeri Kani said that in cases where the Interior Ministry or the Police Department accepted responsibility for mass meetings and speeches and indicated that there was no need for the intervention of the Islamic Revolutionary Committees, the latter would not intervene. However, as long as the Interior Ministry has not informed the committees of such measures, the Revolutionary Committees would have the duty of controlling these meetings. The Hojjatoleslam further added that the Committees would prevent the publishing of those publications which have no authorized license, and would arrest anyone selling such publications.

Conversion Seminar

Tehran KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL in English 14 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] Tehran, April 12 (PARS)--The Seminar for the Conversion into Islamic Teaching and Training continued its session this afternoon in presence of Dr Abdolkarim Soroush and Professor Mojtaba Shabestari.

The third day of the seminar, inaugurated on April 10, 1981 with cooperation of the Cultural Revolution Headquarters, was terminated after the two lectures delivered by Dr Soroush and Professor Shabestari. Dr Soroush's speech was entitled "Is Moderation Theory Islamic?" and Professor Shabestari lectured on "Liberation in Islamic Training."

In the afternoon session, Dr Soroush first presented a precise definition of the "Theory of Moderation in Ancient Greece" associated with the Muslim scholars' conceptions concerning moral science.

With direct reference to the verses of the Holy Quran, Dr Soroush commented that "although the Quran's holy verses justify the 'Theory of Moderation,' still it does not testify to the pure affirmation of the moderate convictions."

In his speech, Dr Soroush mentioned that, "the theory of moderation divides the social strata into two distinct categories: the extremists and the moderates. However, the Holy Quran considers three social strata the vicious, the virtuous and the pioneers with no specific quality.

The second lecturer, Professor Shabestari, presented a speech entitled "Liberty in Islamic Training." During his lecture, Professor Shabestari asserted that "according to Islamic principles, liberty has two distinct definitions so far as legal and moral aspects are concerned. The Quran is mostly concerned with devotion rather than freedom. The Quranic definition of devotion is the spiritual route leading humanity to ultimate prosperity. In Islamic perspective, alienation from the external phenomena such as nature, history, society and the self is defined as the abstinence from polytheism, whereas within the context of Western culture such an alienation is defined as 'negative liberty.' Furthermore, devotion within the Islamic context is synonymous with 'positive freedom' from the Western viewpoint.

The Seminar for Conversion Into Islamic Teaching and Training will pursue its academic deliberations tomorrow in a roundtable session with the active participation of Ayatollah Meshkini, Dr Ahmad Beheshti, Professor Taghi Jafari, Dr Ali Shariatmadari, Dr Abdolkarim Soroush, Professor Mohammad Mojtaba Shabestari and Professor Khadivi Zand.

Political Panacea

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 8 Apr 81 p 3

[Article by Hussain Packir Saibo]

[Text]

TEHRAN - World political trends today indicate beyond all doubt that Islam with its clean unified ideology and spiritual strength is the only answer to rivalry on the international political arena.

An Associated Press report from Peking recently said "China won't play the 'Russian Card', and will continue to ally with America against the Soviet Union" once its ally and now its bitter enemy.

Nothing can be more revealing of the rapidity of the philosophies behind world power rivalries than these constant twists and turns in their alliances.

Marxism has been adopted both by China and the

Soviet Union as the bedrock of their philosophies and in-forms all their policies, but it is a struggle to see them moving in divergent directions.

"Why? We must ask.

"China has said Sino-Soviet relations will not improve toward the Soviet Union drastically reduce its force of 1 million along the Chinese border. It also must withdraw its troops from Afghanistan and abandon its policy of expansionism" according to the same report.

In continuation, the report speaks of speculation by foreign observers that "Sino-US relations deteriorate, China again might turn its back on the West," and adds that "China previously" denoun-

ced American capitalism and imperialism."

It is very clear that the current international alliance on which the fate of millions of the world rests and which encompasses the spiritual goals of all humanity without which nothing is worth, rests on the flimsiest, but paradoxically yet the most explosive, foundations of expediency. All the compelling force and power of these alliances are dependent on the balance of arms races in different regions of the world.

For years since true Christianity has lost its force in the West, the world has been looking for a solution to problems that have risen and overreached material progress

and threaten to engulf the world. Marxism has not proved to be the right answer to capitalism, and dying capitalism sans its spiritual roots, which the U.S. President Ronald Reagan is attempting to give back life to, will never do for the world.

Islam, as those with eyes discerning enough to me, is rapidly providing the answer. Islam has both a sound philosophy - one that encompasses and goes beyond Marxism and capitalism - and at the same time a spiritual vigor that can heal and sustain a

sick world.

Islam has emerged victorious in Iran and is budding out against the forces of both East and West as international events show. Both the East and West see Islam as its chief adversary whatever their backings and power struggles are (they are clearly aware of this).

Islam nevertheless, holds out the only hope for the world which may if things go too far be destroyed in the parasitical struggle. Islam is the panacea if only the world powers with their military prowess will allow it - but Muslims of the world have faith that God will.

New Theological School

Tehran KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL in English 13 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] Kermanshah, April 11 (PARS)--According to News Agency the first theological school named Imam Khomeini, was inaugurated in Kermanshah, today.

Ayatollah Sadoghi, the Friday prayer Imam of Yazd, Ayatollah Haj Ayatollah Ashraf Esfahani, the Friday prayer Imam of Kermanshah, the commander of the Islamic Ground Forces, General Zahir Nejjad, Cernah Bavandpour, the commander of Kermanshah's 81 Armoured Division, along with different groups of people were present at the inauguration ceremony. PARS report says that after the announcement of the procedures of founding the theological school and its registration qualifications which was followed by revolutionary anthems, Ayatollah Sadoghi delivered a speech concerning the international importance of the Islamic revolution and the crucial role of scholastic pursuit in Islamic religion. Afterwards, he mentioned that, "Under the supreme leadership of Imam Khomeini, along with divine slogans and our fervent faith in God, we subdued all the superpowers and cut off the hands of the imperialist nations from our country. Now our major duty is focused on the nationwide practice of Islamic principles and the fulfillment of this religious responsibility is attributed to the devoted religious scholars."

In the course of the ceremony General Zahir Nejjad made comments on the victory of the Islamic Revolution under the leadership of Imam Khomeini, the imperialist conspiracies and the condition of the Iranian armed forces prior and after the sudden Iraqi attack. The commander of the ground forces then added that, "When the imperialist countries had become disenchanted with the failure of internal counterrevolutionary plots, they took advantage of their servant, Saddam who dispatched 12 impious Iraq army divisions to confront just 3 Muslim Iranian forces. One day after the attack, the whole Iranian nation volunteered

to offer resistance. The imposed war is now on its 8 months and our Muslim brothers are bravely fighting at the battle fronts of this war of truth against falsehood. The valiant Iranian soldiers who defends liberty, his homeland and Islam is a formidable warrior. Numerous Iraqi soldiers surrendered to Islamic warriors each day. Saddam has betrayed the Islamic values and Arabic nationality." At the concluding part of his speech, General Zahir Nejhd said that victory will be achieved ultimately and we will keep on fighting up to the last breath."

Towards the end of the ceremony, the audience performed their prayers led by Ayatollah Sadoghi, the Friday prayer Imam of Yazd.

C80: 4920

IRAN-IRAQ WAR, FOREIGN RELATIONS ANALYZED BY MAJLES SPEAKER

Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 10 Apr 81 pp 3, 11

[Interview with Hashemi Rafsanjani]

[Text] The following is an interview which the correspondent of AL-MOUKIF AL-ARABI MAGAZINE (published in Cyprus) recently had with Hojjatoleslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly:

Relations With the U.S.

Question: Are you prepared to agree with the U.S. desire for the expansion of bilateral relations and what would your conditions be in this regard?

Answer: The question of the expansion of relations with the U.S. is not under consideration in any way nor the resumption of normal relations because the nation is not ready to accept the American request. The history of relations between the two countries indicates many intrigues by the U.S. against the Islamic nation of Iran and its interests and until now the U.S. has not proved that it wants to set aside its intrigues against Iran because the Islamic Revolution of Iran constantly torments it. This revolution has been able to awaken the oppressed masses and give them the direction so that they could gain their total independence and freedom and defend their interests. In any case, Tehran has mutual respect in its diplomatic relations with other countries, without considering special privileges for either side.

The War

Question: You have referred to the need for a long war in order to achieve victory against Iraq but it is now 6 months since the start of the conflict and there are no signs of victory for Iran and Iraqi troops are still on Iranian soil. Have your calculations about the war been wrong?

Answer: Our calculations have not been wrong. We did not want war with Iraq and never thought it would attack Iran in order to serve the U.S. We had no aggressive intentions when war broke out. We had to deal with the war in such a manner as not to lose all our possibilities and to prevent human destruction. We believed and still believe our real fight is against Zionism for the liberation of Palestine, all of Palestine. Because of this belief, we confronted the unjust

war by Iraq. We did not intend to launch an all-out conflict against the Iraqi forces so that we would not lose all our possibilities but we rather intended to strike limited blows against the aggressor's forces. We succeeded in this strategy and still have numerous possibilities and forces. We still believe a long war can strike a blow at this deceitful U.S. ploy in which our Islamic brothers and troops are used against Iran, when legal and religious duty required their use against Israel and for the liberation of Palestine from the occupiers.

Friendship With Baghdad

Question: Do you regret the fact that your relations with Iraq has reached such a level and did you believe the Islamic Revolution could get Baghdad's friendship?

Answer: After the Iraqi attack Imam Khomeyni commented: "Whatever happens, happens for the best." We are sorry to see the Iraqi regime waste the abilities of the brotherly and Islamic Iraqi nation. We are not responsible for the darkened relations between the two countries. If Baghdad should contend, through propaganda, that it is not responsible for the tense relations, we shall prove the opposite. The realities indicate that the Ba'th (Iraq) was terrified by the Islamic Revolution and because of this it carried out aggressive acts before launching its all-out cowardly attack against the Islamic soil of Iran.

Answering the second part of your question I would say there was no way for gaining the friendship of Baghdad because from the start Iraq showed its enmity and hatred toward the Islamic Revolution.

Strategic Goals of the War

Question: What is your strategy in this war and will you enter Iraqi territory if you are able to oust Iraqi forces from your soil?

Answer: We do not want the land of Iraq nor have designs on even a span of its territory. If our forces succeed in ousting Iraqi troops they will stop at the border since we would prefer that the Iraqi regime be toppled by the Islamic nation of Iraq. We shall place all possibilities at the disposal of that nation so that they can overthrow the regime. Should we see that entry into Iraqi soil is a religious duty, we will not shirk such an action. This goal, that of the Ba'th (Iraqi) government's overthrow, is a strategic one for us. We shall not retreat from this goal which is the only price for the innocent victims of the cowardly Iraqi war against Islam.

Saudi Proposal

Question: According to some sources (Persian) Gulf countries, particularly Saudi Arabia, are prepared to make up for all the damages suffered by Iran in return for a ceasefire and the start of peace talks. Are you prepared to accept such a proposal?

Answer: No. We do not accept this or similar proposals. The issue is not one of profit and loss. It is a question of what is just and false, Islam and blasphemy. Money cannot bring back the innocent who have given their lives in the war. The only thing that can make up for it and appropriately so is the overthrow of Saddam and the emergence of the Islamic peoples government in Iraq.

Aiding Opponents of Baghdad

Question: A few months ago the opponents of the Iraqi regime carried out activities in Europe and the organization of an Islamic struggle emerged as a force. What is your answer to allegations that you are helping that organization and other opponents of the Iraqi regime?

Answer: We support all forces which are acting to overthrow the Iraqi regime. This is our goal; otherwise we would have to accept the regime's conditions and carry out the war against it.

Question: If you should reach an accord with Baghdad would you be prepared to stop helping this organization and other forces opposing the Iraqi regime?

Answer: We do not want any understanding with Baghdad under the shadow of the present (Iraqi) regime. And I am not telling a secret when I say that Saddam Hussein agreed through mediators to retreat according to the Algiers agreement and without any conditions. But we rejected this proposal and shall oppose any accord as long as the present (Iraqi) regime is to be the second party to such accord.

Question: What do you want besides the Algiers agreement? Do you want other lands besides Iraq?

Answer: We have not taken Iraqi land to want other countries. As I explained, our goal is the overthrow of Saddam and this must come about. The Algiers agreement can serve as a framework for the accord but such an accord must be with the people of Iraq and must be signed after victory—not with the present (Iraqi) regime. We are therefore not prepared to stop helping this organization and other organizations opposed to the (Iraqi) regime.

Relations with Gulf States

Question: Who has been responsible for the strained relations between Iran and the (Persian) Gulf states? And why?

Answer: Reactionary [forces] in the region has been responsible for the strained relations.

Question: Who are these reactionaries?

Answer: It is clear who they are. There is no need to explain or name names.

The Islands....The Islands Are Ours

Question: Do you think that the return of the three islands can help improve these relations?

Answer: The three islands belong to us and bringing up that subject is political blackmail and is intended to damage relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran. Interested sides know this quite well and are aware of the purpose of discussing an issue from which nothing can be gained.

We Are Very Patient

Question: Is Iran prepared to attack countries which are helping and supporting Iraq even though Iran's stand does not go beyond threat of attack and reference to strength?

Answer: We do not want to expand the war. We do not want war. Unfortunately, brothers in these countries make difficulties for themselves and take dishonest roads. It is incomprehensible to think we can remain with our hands tied. We must think about the assistance which causes the imposed Iraqi war to continue, and on this basis we see no alternative but to confront the situation and to prevent an expansion of the war. Otherwise these countries will find themselves involved in the war and will not be able to extricate themselves from this conflict at the right time. In such a case, these countries and others will realize they took the wrong road and were wrong in their assessment of Saddam's strength for victory in the war against the Islamic Republic.

Question: Who are the followers of the Imam's line in Iran?

Answer: Many forces are followers of the Imam's line: revolutionary guards, komiteh's [political committees], reconstruction organizations, the Moslem Republican Party, Islamic Councils, the Hezbollah Party, 'independents', the Foundation for the Martyred and the Oppressed and all those who want to see Islam and the Islamic concept established.

Islamic Summit and Iran

Question: Why did Iran boycott the Islamic summit?

Answer: Our revolution is Islamic. We want to meet with our Moslem brothers in other countries of the world. It is not necessary to take part in an Islamic Summit to prove our Islamic identity. We were not prepared to take part in the summit and sit at Saddam's side. The participating gentlemen know full well that Baghdad is the aggressor but they did not try to condemn that aggression. We believe in basic principles. It would have been quite simple to take part in the Islamic summit and to use the conference for expounding our position but we preferred to forego the temporary benefits of propaganda and politics and to stand firm in our unchanging and principled position. We want to arrive at our decisions according to the Koran and are not prepared to participate in a conference in the name of Islam which knows little about Islam and does not allow itself to practice it. Unfortunately the Islamic summit proved it could not act in the name of Islam even in the case of the Iraqi war against Iran which deserved to be condemned by all.

Relations With the USSR

Question: How are your relations with the Soviet Union?

Answer: The Soviets have never acted on the basis of equality with us. The Soviets did not agree to buy Iranian gas at its real value. The Soviets occupied Afghanistan. The Soviets interpreted as an aggressive act the occupation of a part of their embassy by [some] Afghani residents of Iran who number more than

a million. We answered their memorandum and asked them for clarification of its defective phrases which had connotations of threat. The Russians know quite well we are not frightened by any kind of threat.

Question: Is there any possibility of a Soviet aggression against Iran and does any concern exist in this regard?

Answer: There is no concern of any kind in this regard and I do not believe the Russians think of such a step.

Rafsanjani concluded the interview with the following words:

'I hope our greetings will reach all brethren a. Moslems. We have come to serve Islam and Moslems. Our Revolution is Islamic. It is not for Iran or the Persians alone. Arabic is our second language.

Islam and our religious beliefs are more important than territory. Self-sacrifice for the sake of Islam heads all responsibilities.

We have come to offer every assistance within our capability to oppressed Moslem peoples. We have much hope in our Arab brethren. It was they who carried the flame of Islam and it is their duty to revive the Islamic past which was obliterated by intrigues of the East and West. I hope Arab journalists will serve the Islamic Revolution and will shun insignificant monies paid out by countries in order to damage the face of the Islamic Revolution and its instructive goals.'

5854
CSO: 4906/237

VARIOUS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED

Welfare Delegation in Rome

Tehran KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL in English 14 Apr 81 p 2

[Text]

TEHRAN, April 13 (Pam) — A report from Rome, Italy, indicates that Dr. Fayanbakhsh, Minister of Welfare and Mr. Fakhrevand, the Mayor of Tehran, who are in Rome to attend an international conference on disabled persons, have viewed the garbage collection system in the city of Rome and also its recycling program.

During the visit to various fac-

tories in Rome, which turn the daily collected garbage into fertilizer, poultry feed and cardboard, the Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Italy accompanied the two officials and their aides. It is reported that the managers of the Italian factories involved in the recycling process supplied the Iranian officials with full explanations on their operations.

Rial Exchange Rates

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 9 Apr 81 p 3

[Text]

BANK MELLI IRAN ANNOUNCED
YESTERDAY'S FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

CURRENCY	OFFICIAL BUYING SELLING		UNOFFICIAL BUYING SELLING		FOR TRAVELLERS	FOR TRADERS
U.S. dollar	79.76	79.71	80.70	80.30	110.00	84.10
Canadian dollar	63.67	64.71	65.70	65.30	101.70	79.40
Australian dollar	86.89	86.89	88.80	87.70	144.80	94.50
Pound sterling	164.56	166.00	166.60	167.40	201.05	142.40
German mark	36.16	36.72	38.80	39.30	58.80	50.00
Swiss franc	38.61	39.12	42.40	43.20	65.00	48.00
French franc	14.09	15.13	16.00	17.00	25.10	16.50
100 Belgium franc	214.58	217.00	241.00	243.00	304.00	200.00
100 Indian rupee	7.05	7.17	8.15	8.30	12.00	7.50
Dutch florin	31.70	32.21	36.00	36.60	64.15	38.50
Swedish krona	18.16	18.40	19.10	19.40	27.25	17.50
Norwegian krona	15.00	14.60	15.40	15.70	20.15	15.50
Danish krona	11.17	11.50	12.00	12.30	16.00	12.50
Austrian sch.	6.00	6.04	6.50	6.60	8.00	6.50
100 Jap. yen	86.84	86.70	90.00	89.00	50.00	40.70
Indian rupee	9.00	9.40	10.25	10.40	15.00	10.10
Kuwaiti dinar	200.00	271.00	294.70	290.70	442.55	292.00
Iraqi dinar	240.00	240.00	260.45	270.40	300.30	263.50
Bahraini dinar	189.40	200.00	200.25	210.00	317.00	200.00
Saudi riel	21.00	21.00	23.75	24.00	30.00	23.00
UAE dirham	19.00	20.00	21.00	22.00	30.10	21.10
Pakistan rupee	7.50	7.70	8.00	8.30	12.50	8.50
Hong Kong dollar	14.55	14.55	15.75	16.10	23.75	16.00
Finnish mark	19.55	19.60	21.50	21.60	32.30	21.50
Czech drachma	197.00	161.00	172.70	177.70	302.40	170.10

Separate Ministry for Mines

Tehran KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL in English 24 Apr 81 p 2

[Text]

TEHRAN, April 12 (Pars) -- Engineer Mohammad Reza Ne'matzadeh, Minister of Mines and Industries who recently participated in the joint conference of Ministers and Governors General held in Zahedan, announced that, a new ministry to be named the Ministry of Mines will be established for the implementation of constructive and serviceable plans in the country's industries and mines.

In a part of his speech, Engineer Ne'matzadeh said, "The operation of the mines in the southern region of Khorasan Province, and in the eastern region of Kerman southward to the Oman Sea had previously been much restricted. The former regime wanted the mines to remain under the monopoly of private companies, but the mining and exploration laws have been changed after the victory of the Revolution."

Progress on Electrical Projects

Tehran KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL in English 13 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] Tehran (PARS)--In an interview the director of Tavanir Company said, the total capacity of the whole electrical power stations in Iran is 7,000 MCV. The primary stages in founding a 2,000 MCV power station in Tehran are already accomplished.

Mohammad Esmail Kerachian, the managing director of Tavanir Company explained the general conditions and distribution along with the present projects under progress, for the current year. He added that, "Under the present circumstances there is no shortcoming in power production. But after the Islamic Revolution, drastic changes in the country were quite inevitable, the power supply projects carried out by the revolutionized society. For instance, in Tehran Pars area, due to overpopulation, the transformers failed to fulfil the people's demands.

However, the projects carried by Tavanir supplied the area with the required energy supply.

Kerachian added that, "At present, power distribution is carried out with difficulty. The decrepit condition of some power stations had created trouble for Tavanir but we managed to repair a few of them." He then commented on the following projects:

A 320 KV electric stations in Bandar Abbas, 320 KV power stations in Isfahan, and the power distribution line with the capacity of 400 KV between Arak and Tehran.

Engineer Kerachian also asserted that, "With the gradual approach of the warm season and the inevitable increase in energy consumption, with cooperation of the people we hope not to encounter power shortage and frequent blackouts like the previous year."

The managing director of Tavanir then pointed to the productive capacity of the hydro- and thermo-electrical power stations and said that, "The productive capacity of Iran's power stations is 7,000 MGV per day and on an international level 70% of the repair to the power supply centers."

The productive ratio in Iran is about 50% up to 55% and we anticipated that with the accomplishment of the essential repair and readjustments of the overstrained power stations, the productive ratio will multiply.

Kerachian also noted the decrepit power suppliers and admonished the former managing director of the ex-regime for the overstrained energy stations.

In relation to the required fuel for power supply centers, engineer Kerachian said that, "Half of the electric stations consume gas and some operate on liquid fuel such as diesel oil and mazut. But in a few stations, as in Mashad, the power supplies operates with both liquid and gas fuel.

The managing director of Tavanir company made some comments on the availability of the required fuel during the Iraq's imposed war: "As the war broke out we were dealing with some complications but within a short while we managed to overcome the consequent difficulties. In terms of precise projects we supplied the power stations with the required amount of fuel.

Instead of the essential diesel oil we used a substitute fuel to support other technological centers in the country. Thus, have no specific shortcoming so long as the fuel supply is concerned.

He then gave some information about the project concerned with the foundation of the high and low voltage networks and categorized the mentioned projects in two parts: 1) The first step is taken in the accomplishment of the uncomplete projects from the ex-regime. for instance out of the high power stations in Bandar Abbas two of them are put into operation and the rest of the projects will be carried out in the course of time. Furthermore two units of the Neka's 1700 KV power network, are put into operation and the other two stations along with the Neka-Tehran power distribution line will be available in the current year.

The second phase of Tavanir's constructive projects are based on the foundation of new power supplies, the first unit is a 2,000 MGV station in Tehran and the second unit will be installed in Shiraz with a capacity of 800 MGV and the third one is under construction in Kermanshah with the capacity of 900 MGV.

After the revolution, serious attempts have been made to distribute the electrical power regionally so that in the event of an evitable complication in transmission, the required energy would be supplied by the neighboring networks.

Engineer Kerachian also made comments on the progressing projects concerning power transmission lines, as follows:

The two Sirjan-Yazd and Fasa-Sirjan energy distribution lines are included in Tavanir's future projects. Furthermore, in the current year, the 230 KV transmission lines of Shiraz-Jahrom, Yazd-fasa, Shiraz-Ohidieh, Jahrom-Sirjan will be put into operation along with the 400 KV high voltage networks.

Moreover in the southeast part of Iran a 132 KV power supplier will be founded hopefully, the Tavanir's incomplete projects in the western province especially Kurdistan, will be accomplished when supreme security is achieved.

The managing director of Tavanir also focused on the foreign specialist matter and said that, "Previously every newly-installed power station employed 200 up to 300 foreign technicians for 2 years. But now in operational sections of Tavanir only 38 Indian specialists are employed.

In order to achieve self-sufficiency and independence from foreign countries, Tavanir has trained Iranian specialists in technological fields, for instance, the Neka-Bandar Abbas and Isfahan power networks are operating successfully under the supervision of Iranian experts.

And finally, Engineer Kerachian confirmed that, "Tavanir has managed to manufacture the indispensable technological implements in Iran" and he signified this achievement as a crucial step toward ultimate self-sufficiency.

CSO: 4920

SMUGGLING CLAIMED TO BE IN FULL SWING IN BALUCHISTAN

Tehran MARDOM in Persian 24 Feb 81 p 7

[Text] The counterrevolutionary activity of smuggling narcotics, money and arms is in full swing in provinces of Sistan and Baluchistan and in the cities of Mashhad and Kerman.

According to reports received by us, the contraband by way of Zahedan-Kerman and Zahedan-Mashhad, both in the form of foreign exchange and in the form of hashish and heroin, is very widespread. The counterrevolutionaries, availing of the want of sufficient control of highways by the police, are showing more boldness in carrying on their nefarious work. On the other hand, the counterrevolutionary agents are also availing of contraband by using ordinary buses, which ply to and fro on highways, to transport their smuggled goods, with the result that, firstly, the owner of goods being smuggled does not fall into the hands of the authorities. In connection with these counterrevolutionary subterfuges one should also mention the lack of sufficient control of freight in garages for travelers, for some of their owners think only of getting a price for an extra freight and pay no attention to anything else.

We should add here that most of the smuggling activity in this region of the country is being carried out by the so-called Afghan "fighters!" In addition to numerous reports that have been published up to now in this regard, the following information also evidences this matter:

1. At the end of the month of Day 59 [Jan 81] on the Zahedan-Kerman route the gendarmerie has recovered 4 kg of hashish from an Afghan. This narcotic was hidden in a large oil tin.

2. In the same month, on the Zahedan-Kerman route, upon arrival in Kerman, the agents of the police recovered, from the bags of passengers on the bus, 95 grams of heroin worth 100,000 tomans, the owner of which was not identified at first and could not be arrested. But later, with the help of the people, an Afghan suspect was apprehended by the guard corps.

The smuggling of arms, money and foreign exchange is in full swing in this area. Some time ago, a guard unit stationed at the entrance to Kerman discovered and seized on Mashhad-Kerman route two shotguns with one million tomans concealed in each one.

According to the information received, the contraband of arms, especially that of air guns, is very widespread in this province, and especially in Zahedan. At the supply crossroads of Zahedan the purchase and sale of arms are going on freely.

The responsible authorities and in particular the Guard Corps units and gendarmerie of this sensitive area of the country should deal more vigorously with this kind of antirevolutionary activity. Rigid control of highways and borders of this region and severe punishment of perpetrators of contraband and illegal goods should paralyze activities of the agents of American imperialism, which are aimed at a destruction of the revolution and the Islamic Republic in this area of the country.

1015

CSO: 4906/197

NEW OIL EXPLORATION METHOD DEVELOPED

Tel Aviv HA'ARIV in Hebrew 17 Mar 81 p 21

[Article by Aharon Pri'el]

[Text] An Israeli hydrologist has developed a new method for oil exploration, based upon the assumption that the presence of gases and by-products of gases in abnormal concentrations in deep water points to the presence of crude oil, gas, coal, bitumen, peat or other organic layers at great depths, below the deep water level.

The method was developed by Dr Abraham Mercado, 46, director of the water quality department in the hydrology branch of the Israel Water Supply Corporation. His method was proven to be a "reliable method" in field tests that were conducted in the Helaiz area and in the Gulf of Suez area where high concentrations of gases were discovered in the deep waters around existing oil fields.

The Chinese have become interested

in the Eilat area lower than normal levels of gas were found in deep water, and this fact confirms the assumption that there are no oil or gas fields in this area, in accordance with Dr Abraham Mercado's method. Dr Mercado conducted the research in cooperation with the department of isotopes of the Weizman Institute for Science in Rehovot with financing from the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Tourism.

International oil companies, whose representatives attended an international scientific conference which was held last year in Germany to discuss geochemical surveys, and at which the Israeli researcher lectured about the method that he developed, have invited Dr Mercado to work for them in exploiting the method.

"The interest of the representatives from the PRC," says Dr Mercado, "was very unusual. They photographed my documents and asked for full particulars about the method. I asked them why they were so interested? Their reply: they are looking for a simple and cheap way of locating oil deposits."

Experts from Egypt and Mexico were also interested in Dr Mercado's method, who emphasizes that his method only points to the presence of various organic layers, and even to the presence of hot water reservoirs. Dr Mercado says that from the data of about 10,000 water drillings that were carried out in Israel, it is possible to know, "after simple decipherment," if the deep water contains gases in concentrations different from the normal composition.

Immediate information

Therefore there is no need to carry out special drillings to locate sources of oil or coal; decipherment of surveys relating to the composition of the deep water in Israel's coastal plain can point to places in which it is worthwhile to concentrate efforts for oil drilling. By the same token it is possible to re-examine areas that were abandoned, by means of the existing data in the drilling files.

In every square kilometer of the coastal plain, several water drillings are being done, for distribution or for research purposes; "the reservoir of data in the hydrology branch of the Israel Water Supply Corporation was recently computerized, making it possible to get immediate information," explains Dr Mercado.

By experience

The idea for the development of the method for locating oil sources occurred to Dr Mercado when he discerned a significant quantity of gases in the deep water of New Mexico, adjacent to active oil fields in west Texas.

The Israeli investigator recently transmitted his proposals to the various government ministries and avers that "with a minimal investment, and by relying on existing data, it is possible to concentrate drilling efforts in promising places--according to experience gained and proven in the field."

9794

CSO: 4805/182

BRIEFS

INVESTMENT IN OIL EXPLORATION--Tel Aviv (MA'ARIV, 'Oded Shorer)--\$144 million will be invested in the next 3 years in oil drillings. The Ministry of Energy is examining a proposal to purchase two deep drilling machines which cost \$24 million. The national oil company proposed to the Ministry of Energy the purchase of two very deep drilling machines (approximately 7,500 meters), at an investment of \$24 million, in the framework of a 3-year plan of oil exploration. The program, which will be brought up shortly for the approval of the Minister of Energy, foresees an outlay of \$144 million in the next 3 years for drillings alone. The 3-year program was elucidated at a conference held this past week at the oil institute with the participation of people from the oil exploration branch and the top echelons of the Ministry of Energy with the Minister of Energy, Yitzhaq Moda'i. The majority of speakers favored the expansion of deep drillings, with additional drilling equipment and an increase in the budget for preparing drill sites in order to bring about a diversified bidding for potential investors. Minister Moda'i said on the day of this study that the program constitutes a real leap forward and that he would prefer a strictly competitive effort, but that preparation for that is lacking in Israel. In his opinion, the effort at oil exploration must be increased not according to the ability of the system but according to the needs of the country. It was also reported on the day of this study that the government will allocate a sizeable portion of the oil exploration effort in Israel in accordance with the new 3-year labor plan. In response to the question of a MA'ARIV correspondent, the general director of the Ministry of Energy, David Hagoel, confirmed that people from the Ministry of Energy are now working out the level of government financing with people from the treasury. This process will be completed before bringing the consolidated 3-year plan for oil exploration for the energy minister's approval. [Text] [Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 11 Mar 81 p 8] 9794

CSO: 4805/182

OTRAG ACTIVITIES, PROSPECTS DETAILED

Bonn RHEINISCHER MERKUR/CHRIST UND WELT in German 27 Mar 81 p 11

[Article by Jan Hoehn: "Constant Trouble With OTRAG"]

[Text] They are dreaming of satellite transport for the Third World. But experts and diplomats are afraid of military use.

Reminiscent of church spires, they are not exactly beautiful, the projectiles of Munich's "Orbital Transport- und Raketen-Aktiengesellschaft" (OTRAG). Nevertheless, even without spectacular results in flight performance they achieve notable political effects.

In Bonn's foreign office several months ago, Egypt's ambassador already called attention to the suspicious activities of the German investment company in Libya and he expressed his concern. Following a successful rocket launch by the company at the beginning of March near the oasis of Seba, 800 kilometers south of Tunisia, the Federal Government was also concerned. The feeling in government circles was that it was not a pleasant thought that this firm might enter the service of a state which felt that it was not particularly obligated to peace in the Near East and in North Africa.

It is annoying that after a 2-year interval the OTRAG is again appearing on the agendas of the foreign office and the Chancellery. In 1978-79 Bonn had come under fire from Red dictators in the Kremlin and countries "enlightened" by Moscow (Zambia, Tanzania) or Black African governments supported by Moscow (Angola) because of tests conducted in Zaïre by OTRAG.

Why, of all things, did the OTRAG go to Libya, a gathering and recreation spot for "world-famous" terrorists, the country of Mu'ammār Qadhafī, who had presented highly vivid proof of his fondness for military aggression in Uganda, the Sudan, Tunisia and recently in Chad? A man who sends hired killers all over the world to find the country-men who oppose him, in short, a man who abruptly ends the nocturnal rest of an average West European by appearing in his dream? Franz Wukasch, the "chairman of the board" of the 40-men enterprise says that in the opinion of the OTRAG Qadhafī is less "frightening" than Mobutu Sese Seko, its former host in Zaïre. Furthermore, transportation is in better shape: Road--ship--road.

Subsequently he rattles off the same old story which has been heard again and again since the foundation of the firm in 1974 about the advantages of OTRAG's cheap rockets for the Third World countries. Wukasch, who has for 12 years been working

with Lutz Kayser--the father of the controversial technical concept of the troop--enthusiastically says that the market for space transporters is "gigantic". All carrier capacities have already been booked till 1985. Following additional starts during the summer and fall of this year, the final goals will be in sight in 1982: putting satellites into earth orbit and stationary positions. Even now the rockets could already be offered as "high-altitude rockets." The first six options for satellite transport have already been sold. To whom? To countries of the Third World "with many islands or large plains." Specifically, to whom? Silence!

What about a possible military use of aircraft operated with an ancient fuel (nitric acid and diesel oil)? No, no, no, Wukasch counters. What are the contracts or agreements that exist between Tripoli and the OTRAG? After a brief moment of reflection Wukasch remembers: a verbally granted permission for the use of the test area by people "below the government level!"

The question arises: Is there something that has to be hidden? The financial condition of OTRAG is anything but cheerful. Since 1974 approximately 150 silent partners have invested DM 155 million in the enterprise and subsequently--because of refunds for capital losses--retrieved from the revenue service at least the amount invested. Beginning with 1985 it will no longer be possible. According to changes in the 1980 income tax law, refunds for losses will only cover up to 100 percent of investments. In 1978, the revenue service Munich IV calculated refunds for OTRAG losses as high as 240 percent. Investment firms are facing difficult times.

Egyptian diplomats emphasized the fact that it is known that the Libyan Government is "very much interested" in the work of OTRAG. Anybody who casts no more than a cursory glance at Qadhdhafi's policies must realize that he is not interested in a satellite that would enable him to engage in telephone conversations between Tripoli and the central Sahara. The story about the six old options seems ridiculous. After all, the developing countries certainly have other worries. Furthermore, satellite wishes of this kind had been heard at one of the numerous international conferences in Cairo.

Wukasch declared that OTRAG is not paying user's fees for the test area. Libya is to participate later, receiving 5 percent of the revenues. Near East diplomatic circles have a somewhat different opinion: It has been suggested that Qadhdhafi is giving financial assistance to the "Munich rocket pioneers." Anyway, where do the rocket parts originate that are assembled in the Sahara? According to the "philosophy of the enterprise," they can be obtained over the counter from at least three producers in five countries, the story goes in Munich. Some touchup work is required. Where? In Munich and one other location. In what country is that? Again there is silence. Naturally nobody can guess where that may be. It is certainly no secret that OTRAG has a branch office in Qadhdhafi's oil and desert country.

What are the prospects for OTRAG? Will it some day be able to support itself adequately as a satellite transport enterprise? The Institute for Space Technology at the Technical University in Munich assessed Lutz Kayser's "rocket family." In the opinion of Prof Harry O. Ruppe, director of the institute, the projectiles do not have enough power to be lifted into earth orbit even when "expectations" are "optimistic." The scientist, who is essentially looking with favor on OTRAG, feels that the idea of geostationary suspension of satellites certainly belongs in the

realm of fairy tales. He concludes that high-altitude research rockets might be the only product to come out of this effort. But there is not enough of a market for them. In Europe there are about ten similar launches per year, worldwide the number comes to approximately 100. The demand for this type of a rocket is being met adequately.

Even with respect to earth-orbit transport, experts expect anything but a "gigantic market." Heinz-Hermann Koelle, a professor in Berlin, looked into this question and came to a devastating conclusion for OTRAG.

Thus, what kind of alternate avenues are open to the rocket builders working with Wukasch and Kayser? Ruppe's arguments are that they are already supposed to be able to move a ton over a distance of between 100 and 200 kilometers. It is "comparable to a V-2." In his opinion there was no reason, however, that the distance could not be expanded to 1,000 kilometers. OTRAG has weaknesses in the area of control techniques. But American firms are producing the missing material.

An OTRAG shell that can travel 1,000 kilometers is considered a medium-range rocket. Ruppe continues: If it were used in conjunction with a nuclear warhead--and there are suspicions that contacts between Libya and Pakistan are moving in this direction--it would "certainly" be an "impressive weapon of terror." He is afraid that because of the way things are right now, OTRAG may "have no choice at all" and be forced by circumstances to go the route of military use.

8991

CSO: 4403

PHOSPHATE PROJECT COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

Casablanca MOROC SOIR in French 25 Mar 81 pp 1, 3

[Article: "Soviet-Moroccan Cooperation in Insurance and Reinsurance Area"]

[Text] Following the agreements concluded between His Majesty's government and the Government of the USSR relating to the MAKALA investment and mineral site development project, which were made specific by the agreement reached on 28 November 1980 between the Moroccan Phosphates Office and the Soviet enterprise TSVETMETROEXPORT, negotiations have taken place between the general management of the North African and Intercontinental Insurance Company and the Soviet enterprise INCOSSTRAXH with a view to expanding cooperation in the insurance area.

The aim of these negotiations was to give substance to the agreement which in principle had already been reached between the two insurance companies on 8 February 1979 in anticipation of cooperation in the area of covering risks [line missing].

The negotiations ended with the signing of an official transcript of a cooperation agreement in the area of insurance and reinsurance focusing on the different sectors concerned with the above-mentioned project.

The signing was presided over by M'Fadel Lahlou, director general of the Depot and Management Office, in his capacity as president of the North African and Intercontinental Insurance Company.

The above-mentioned official transcript will be submitted to the relevant authorities of the two countries for final approval.

Cooperation which extends in this fashion into the area of insurance and reinsurance will be concerned with the various risks involved in the entire project from maritime transport under the Soviet flag, to the whole range of project studies, to the completion of work and start-up of extraction operations by the Moroccan Phosphates Office.

As was announced at the appropriate time, the financial package given over to this sizable investment project is on the order of 12 billion dirhams.

Present at the signing ceremony were:

- Mr Bondarenko, assistant to the economic counselor at the USSR Embassy in Rabat;
- Farouk Bennis, secretary general of the Depot and Management Office;
- Ahmed Zinoun, deputy director at the Depot and Management Office; and
- Mr Jouahri from the Insurance Management Office in the Finance Ministry.

The members of the North African and Intercontinental Insurance Company's management team attended as well.

The signing of the agreement was carried out on the Moroccan side by Said Azmi, director general of the North African and Intercontinental Insurance Company, and on the Soviet side by S.A. Protoklitov, counselor to the Soviet enterprise INCOSTRAKH.

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CSO: 4400/1034

ALI YATA LETTER TO PRIME MINISTER REPORTED

Casablanca AL BAYANE in French 2 Apr 81 pp 1, 3

[Article: "Letter From Comrade Ali Yata to Prime Minister: In Petition 1200 Moroccan Workers in Paris Call for Reopening of Air Route Between Al Hoceima and French Capital"]

[Text] AL BAYANE has reported several times on the serious problem which the elimination of the airlink between Paris and Al Hoceima presents for several thousand expatriate fellow citizens of ours. After an open letter to the minister of transportation was published and appeals were made to the management of Royal Moroccan Airlines the matter had still not been resolved in a positive fashion. In the context of his mandate as a representative in parliament, Comrade Ali Yata addressed a written question along these same lines to the minister of transportation. We are publishing here the translation of a letter accompanying a petition with 1200 signatures which asks the prime minister to intervene so that the expatriate workers, who come from the northern part of the country, can have the benefit of a Paris-Al Hoceima air connection.

Rabat

To Master Maati Bouabid, prime minister and minister of justice:

I have recently received petitions signed by more than 1,200 expatriate Moroccan workers in France (Paris and the surrounding area). They come from Morocco's northern provinces. In their petitions these workers express their concern about the elimination by RAM [Royal Moroccan Airlines] of air service linking Paris and Al Hoceima.

This route is very important for great numbers of workers. Each year starting in May traveling by air is how they get back to their families living in Al Hoceima and its vicinity. It follows that the cancellation of this air service will hurt them a great deal and will cause them to lose an enormous amount of time. Indeed, they will be forced to take other airlines and land in other cities or even travel by train before getting together with their close relatives. This only profits the French and Spanish transportation concerns.

That is why the workers who are affected are asking for the Paris-Al Hoceima route to be reopened. In the event financial considerations do not permit this, the affected workers ask that airplanes going to Fez or Oujda make a single stop at Al Hoceima.

Mr Prime Minister, as I lay before you the problem of these workers who are caused enormous suffering I have the honor of sending you the petitions I have received. I hope that you will give this matter the attention it deserves and that you will take the concrete steps along these lines which are necessary to protect the interests of these expatriate workers in Paris and its vicinity.

Yours faithfully,

All Yata, Deputy

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TUNISIA

BRIEFS

TOURISM STATISTICS--Tunis--The number of tourists who visited Tunisia in 1980 went up to 1,602,054 from 1,355,951 in 1979, an increase of 18 percent. For the 6th consecutive year, Tunisia's tourist business registered growth. The 18 percent increase over 1979 showed up in the receipts of foreign currency which in 1980 were over 2,500 million dinars, or FR 2.5 billion (\$500 million) [figures as published]. For the first time in the history of Tunisian tourism in the breakdown of tourists by nationality, Algerians were listed in first place with 422,511 visitors in 1980 compared to 184,122 in 1979, an increase of 130 percent. It will be recalled that first place had been held by the French since 1959. During 1980 365,856 French people chose to spend their holidays in Tunisia, a decrease of 12.6 percent compared to 1979. They nonetheless are in 2d place, followed by West Germans, who numbered more than 300,000, English, Austrians, Scandinavians, Swiss, and Italians. We might well add to this that the border area has also been seeing a marked revival of activity in the Tunisia-to-Algeria direction. This activity is in the area of supplies of products widely consumed in Algeria. Meanwhile governmental agreements are opening up real opportunities for developing cooperation in the building sector. [Text] [Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 24 Mar 81 p 1] 9631

CSO: 4400/1018

BRIEFS

HOSPITAL BOYCOTT DISCUSSED--Abu Dhabi, April 20 (ITTIHAD)--The Council of Health Ministers of the Arab Gulf countries will discuss the adoption of a unified policy against grasping doctors and hospitals in London. At its forthcoming meeting in Geneva next month, the Council is expected to discuss imposition of a boycott on hospitals and curative institutions which overcharge and mistreat Arab patients. The possibility of signing contracts with some hospitals and hotels to treat and accommodate patients from the Gulf region is to be discussed. The Council will also discuss the possibility of buying a nursing home run by a specialised company to treat certain cases. [Text] [Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS in English 21 Apr 81 p 3]

NATIONALIZATION OF CENTRAL BANK POSITIONS--Abu Dhabi, April 14 (WAM)--National graduates are being trained for taking up leading posts in the UAE Central Bank, Deputy Governor of the Central Bank Mohamed Sultan Al Dhahiri said. He said that eight national graduates were appointed by the Bank at the beginning of this month and arrangements were underway for appointing other graduates, particularly those specialised in economics and business administration. Al Dhahiri pointed out that eligible national graduates will undergo four-month training in the various sections of the Bank, after which they would be sent abroad for specialised training and language courses in banking institutions and universities. He added that the Bank's personnel totalled 206 by the end of 1980, besides services employees, an increase of 14 employee over their number in 1979. These include 50 nationals, 85 of various Arab nationalities and 71 of non-Arab nationalities. The Bank's employment policy provides for nationalising and Arabising its posts and for national graduates holding the leading administrative posts, Al Dhahiri said. As regards promotion of the Bank's various activities, he said a specialised company had been entrusted with preparing a technical study on the use of computers in the Bank's various departments and branches in the State on the line of other Arab and foreign central banks. [Text] [Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS in English 15 Apr 81 p 3]

ADNOC, BRITISH FIRM SIGN CONTRACT--Abu Dhabi, April 19 (WAM)--Sheikh Tahnoun bin Mohammed, Ruler's Representative in the Eastern Region and chairman of the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC), today signed an agreement with a British consultant company to design and supervise the construction of a major plant to treat natural gas from the Tamama oil field G. According to the agreement, Fluor Nideast Company Ltd. will also supervise the purchase of equipment and select competent contractors to build the project. An ADNOC spokesman said the agreement is within the framework of the company's plan to secure natural gas

for the industrial projects in Abu Dhabi and Ruwais industrial area, some 200 km. northwest of here. "The associated gas produced by other oil fields is not sufficient for industrial purposes, due to the progress made in this field," he added. The project, expected to be completed by the end of 1983 with an annual production capacity of 450 million cubic feet of natural gas, will meet the natural gas requirements of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi for the operation of electric generators, desalination plants and other facilities in Abu Dhabi and Ruwais. The natural gas from the Tamama oil field will be brought into Abu Dhabi and Ruwais through networks of pipelines to be built by ADNOC. [Text] [Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS in English 20 Apr 81 p 3]

LABOR STATISTICS--Abu Dhabi, April 20 (WAM)--Employees working in Abu Dhabi emirate at the end of March 1 totalled 21,934 working in 32 local departments, according to a statistical report released by the Planning and Administrative Departments. Of these, 3,772 were nationals, and 9,162 Arabs, together making 60.43 per cent of the total. Most of the nationals, who make up 17 per cent of the total staff occupy key posts in the grades 1/1, 1/2 and 2/1. The statistical report showed that employees at the Abu Dhabi municipality headed the list with 5,154, followed by the water and electricity department with 2,400 Al Ain electricity and water department with 2,313. There were 7,121 employees spread in the other departments of the emirate. [Text] [Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS in English 21 Apr 81 p 3]

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May 15, 1981

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